

Ecological site R041XC327AZ Loamy Cienega 12-16" p.z.

Last updated: 4/12/2021
Accessed: 02/10/2025

General information

Provisional. A provisional ecological site description has undergone quality control and quality assurance review. It contains a working state and transition model and enough information to identify the ecological site.

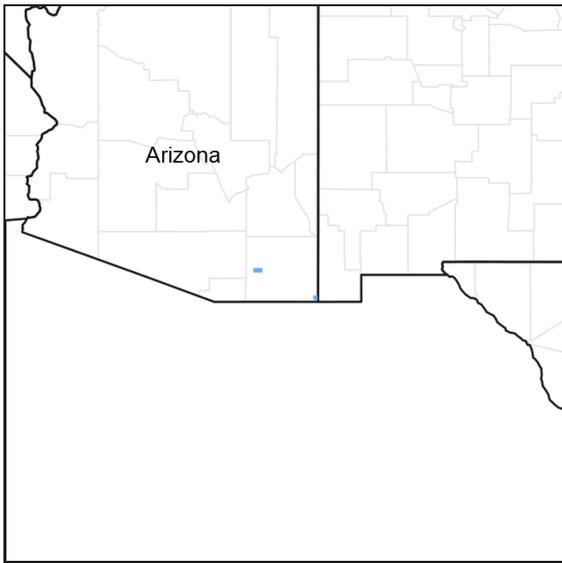


Figure 1. Mapped extent

Areas shown in blue indicate the maximum mapped extent of this ecological site. Other ecological sites likely occur within the highlighted areas. It is also possible for this ecological site to occur outside of highlighted areas if detailed soil survey has not been completed or recently updated.

MLRA notes

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA): 041X–Madrean Archipelago

AZ 41.3 – Chihuahuan – Sonoran Semidesert Grasslands

Elevations range from 3200 to 5000 feet and precipitation ranges from 12 to 16 inches per year. Vegetation includes mesquite, catclaw acacia, netleaf hackberry, palo verde, false mesquite, range ratany, fourwing saltbush, tarbush, littleleaf sumac, sideoats grama, black grama, plains lovegrass, cane beardgrass, tobosa, vine mesquite, threeawns, Arizona cottontop and bush muhly. The soil temperature regime is thermic and the soil moisture regime is ustic aridic. This unit occurs within the Basin and Range Physiographic Province and is characterized by numerous mountain ranges that rise abruptly from broad, plain-like valleys and basins. Igneous and metamorphic rock classes dominate the mountain ranges and sediments filling the basins represent combinations of fluvial, lacustrine, colluvial and alluvial deposits.

Ecological site concept

Loamy Bottom, Cienega, ecological site is found in bottom positions consisting of water-saturated, poorly drained areas in drainage ways that are intermittently or permanently covered in water. Soils are loamy to clayey with redox features.

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	Not specified

Physiographic features

This site is mapped on Marsh which consists of water-saturated, poorly drained areas in drainage ways that are intermittently or permanently covered in water.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Drainageway
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

Climatic features

Precipitation in this common resource area ranges from 12-16 inches yearly in the eastern part with elevations from 3600-5000 feet, and 13-17 inches in the western part where elevations are 3300-4500 feet. Winter-Summer rainfall ratios are 40-60% in the west and 30-70% in the east. Summer rains fall July-September, originate in the Gulf of Mexico and are convective, usually brief, intense thunderstorms. Cool season moisture tends to be frontal, originates in the Pacific and Gulf of California, and falls in widespread storms with long duration and low density. Snow rarely lasts more than one day. May and June are the driest months of the year. Humidity is generally very low.

Temperatures are mild. Freezing temperatures are common at night from December-April; however temperatures during the day are frequently above 50 F. Occasionally in December-February, brief 0 F temperatures may be experienced some nights. During June, July and August, some days may exceed 100 F.

Cool season plants start growth in early spring and mature in early summer. Warm season plants take advantage of summer rains and are growing and nutritious July-September. Warm season grasses may remain green throughout the year.

Table 3. Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	220 days
Freeze-free period (average)	
Precipitation total (average)	16 in

Influencing water features

Soil features

The soil mapped on this unit is in SSA-671 Cochise county Douglas-Tombstone part MU 106 Marsh.

Ecological dynamics

Loamy Bottom, Cienega, ecological site is found in bottom positions consisting of water-saturated, poorly drained areas in drainage ways that are intermittently or permanently covered in water. Soils are loamy to clayey with redox features.

Reference State has two plant community phases reflecting fire interval. The Riparian State (reference plant community) is an open canopy of large, riparian trees (cottonwood, ash, willow or bellota) with highly productive understory comprised of large shrubs (weep willow) and perennial grasses (big sacaton, vine mesquite). Annual

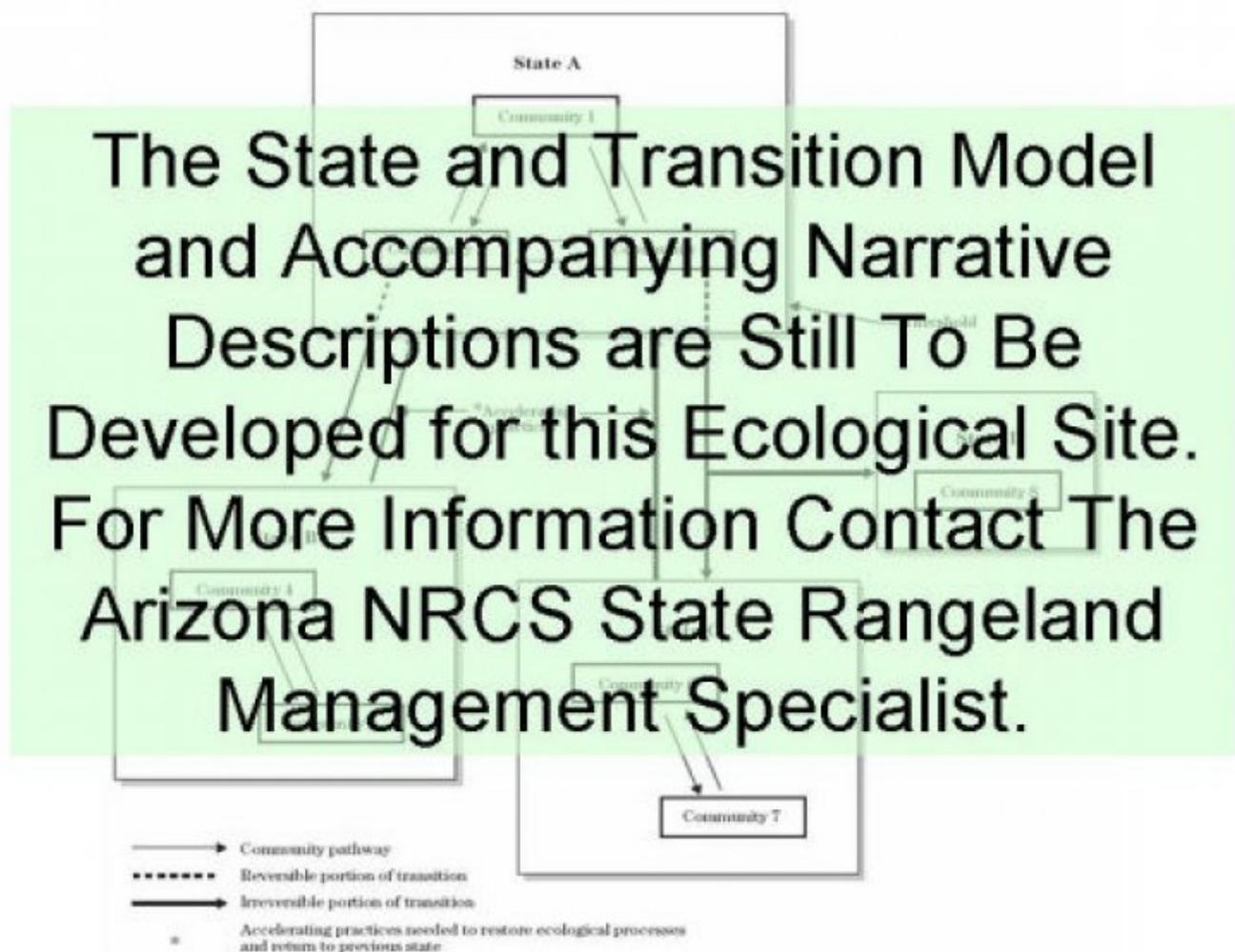
forbs (sunflowers) flourish with rainfall. Tree recruitment is dependent upon weather patterns and sapling maturity upon fire-free interval.

Mesquite, Natives State: Long-term unmanaged grazing depletes the perennial grass component. Mesquite encroach from margins into the Loamy Bottom, Cienega. Continued unmanaged grazing and competition from mesquite reduces perennial grass vigor. Mesquite alter hydrologic functioning of site. Annual forbs will really flourish with the additional bare spaces. Site may occasionally produce and retain enough fine fuels to carry fire. Fire may have the adverse affects of high perennial grass and riparian tree mortality; mequite will resprout within one growing season. Restoration of site can only be done with committed efforts to site and adjacent uplands.

Non-Native State: Non-native trees/shrubs (salt cedar or desert broom) invade the site. Site has closed tree canopy with no understory.

Eroded State: this state occurs if site was historically drained for cultivation or gully erosion occurred. Annual forbs flourish with rainfall.

State and transition model



Contributors

Karlynn Huling
Larry D. Ellicott

Approval

Curtis Talbot, 4/12/2021

Rangeland health reference sheet

Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health is a qualitative assessment protocol used to determine ecosystem condition based on benchmark characteristics described in the Reference Sheet. A suite of 17 (or more) indicators are typically considered in an assessment. The ecological site(s) representative of an assessment location must be known prior to applying the protocol and must be verified based on soils and climate. Current plant community cannot be used to identify the ecological site.

Author(s)/participant(s)	
Contact for lead author	
Date	02/10/2025
Approved by	Curtis Talbot
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

- 1. Number and extent of rills:**

- 2. Presence of water flow patterns:**

- 3. Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:**

- 4. Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):**

- 5. Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:**

- 6. Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:**

- 7. Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):**

- 8. Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):**

- 9. Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):**

- 10. Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial**

distribution on infiltration and runoff:

11. **Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site):**
-

12. **Functional/Structural Groups (list in order of descending dominance by above-ground annual-production or live foliar cover using symbols: >>, >, = to indicate much greater than, greater than, and equal to):**

Dominant:

Sub-dominant:

Other:

Additional:

13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):**
-

14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):**
-

15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):**
-

16. **Potential invasive (including noxious) species (native and non-native). List species which BOTH characterize degraded states and have the potential to become a dominant or co-dominant species on the ecological site if their future establishment and growth is not actively controlled by management interventions. Species that become dominant for only one to several years (e.g., short-term response to drought or wildfire) are not invasive plants. Note that unlike other indicators, we are describing what is NOT expected in the reference state for the ecological site:**
-

17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:**
-